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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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To the COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

In Continuation.

YOU "aſſerted (you tell me) and do ſtill maintain, "that where Religion has already gained a Footing, "in a tolerable Degree of Purity, it would be an In- "ſtance of great Abſurdity to run any conſiderable "Hazard for a diſtant Chance of bare Utility." Let me tell you, you are a bold *Aſſerter* and Maintainer. Do you preach up to your Congregation to be content with *a tolerable Degree of Purity* in Religion, rather than run any *conſiderable* Hazard, &c. If you do, your Doctrine is contrary to the whole Tenour of thoſe holy Scriptures which it is your Buſineſs to expound; for they ſet before us a Pattern of Perfection, and excite us to aim at that Perfection in Oppoſition to all *Hazard* or Danger whatever. Beſides, as you know very well, or at leaſt ought to know, we are perſuaded that there is no *Hazard* run in addreſſing the King for an American Epiſcopate, we hope the Chance for it is not *diſtant*. We think Confirmation not the only uſeful Thing, as you ſuppoſe here, *to be* obtained by an American Epiſcopate. If the Chance for an American Epiſcopate be ſo diſtant a One as you would have us believe, then, on your own Principles, there can be no *conſiderable Hazard* in addreſſing for it. You tell us, that I tell you, *Confirmation is uſeful, if not eſſential, for the Profeſſion of Chriſtianity*. But is this all that I told you? Did not I tell you that it was uſeful, or neceſſary, for promoting the *Practice* of Chriſtianity, and the Glory of God? Did I not give a Quotation from *Secker*, in which its Uſefulneſs is farther explained? Does not *Secker*, in that Paſſage, aſſert it to be derived from *Apoſtolical Practice*? Is this ſaying no more for it than the Papiſts ſay for Idolatry, not countenanced, but forbid, by the Precepts and Practice of the Apoſtles; or than they ſay for the reſt of their lucrative Traffick, which you mention? Do you call the groſſeſt Miſrepreſentation, by picking out a few of your Adverſary's Words, leaving the moſt material Ones behind, and replying only to thoſe which you ſelect; do you call this, I ſay, anſwering an Adverſary? Does it become You, who, as a Country Clergyman, have ſubſcribed to the Whole Common Prayer Book, in which is the Office for Confirmation, to contend for putting Confirmation on a Footing with Idolatry, and the reſt of the Romiſh gainful Trumpery which you have enumerated? For Shame! Either give up the Emoluments which you receive from the Church, or anſwer the Intent of your ſolemn Subſcription. You aſk, "who gave us "Authority to model the Church of Chriſt according to the Policy of this "World? Or are the Laws of his ſpiritual Kingdom to be ſubject to the "Caprices of fallible Men?" I aſk, in my Turn, are theſe Queſtions fit or decent, on the Subject of *Confirmation*, from the Mouth or Pen of a *Country Clergyman? You fear the Practice of Confirmation will, with Difficulty, ſuſtain the Aſſault that has been made upon it by Proteſtant Diſſenters.* Do not give Way to ſuch idle Fears. They do not become a *Country Clergyman*. I have already ſhown you that ſome, who differ from the Church of England, have no ſuch Fears; at which you ought to bluſh, and will, if you have any Shame or Modeſty in your Conſtitution. If you are not thoroughly ſatisfied about this, or any other Point in Controverſy between the Church of England and any of the Proteſtant Diſſenters, it is your own Affair; it is Nothing to me. Do not expect theſe Points to be diſcuſſed between you and me, in a common Newſpaper, on the preſent Occaſion. Read the Volumes on both Sides which have been printed in this Diſpute; better Books, I ſuppoſe, than either you or I can write. If this will not ſatisfy you, go back again to the Diſſenters, among whom you were bred, or, if you were not bred among Diſſenters, quit the Church and go over to them, and ſhow yourſelf to be an *honeſt* Man, which is more than being a Country Clergyman, eſpecially if that Country Clergyman ſhow himſelf to be a Diſſenter in his Principles. You tell me, "it "is ſtill incumbent upon you to prove that the Introduction of it (Con- "firmation) will not be attended with more Miſchief than can be com- "penſated by any of its propoſed Advantages." My Anſwer to this is, I know of no Miſchief that can poſſibly attend an Opportunity for thoſe Adults, who deſire it, and whoſe Parents and Guardians and Sponſors deſire it, to come and be confirmed by the Biſhop, and by that Means diſcharge their Sureties from the ſolemn Engagement entered into by them at the Baptiſm of thoſe Infants for whom they undertook to anſwer, and whom they promiſed to provide with Chriſtian Inſtruction. If you know of any Miſchief that can ariſe from hence, it is *incumbent* upon You, not upon me, to point it out. "As to *Secker*'s Account of the Church of "Geneva (quoth you) I have no Concern with it." Strange! that you ſhould have *no Concern* with *Secker*'s Account of the Church of Geneva; when that Account was brought to ſhow you that other Churches beſides the Church of England have a favourable Opinion of *Confirmation*. But if, indeed, you have *no Concern* with *Secker*'s Account of the Church of Geneva, why do you go on to diſpute the Veracity of *Secker* in the Aſſertion of one ſingle Fact concerning that Church? Did your Friend Secker, and my Friend Secker too, deſerve this at your Hands? Then how cleverly you diſpute his Veracity, in the Aſſertion of one hiſtorical Fact! We do not find, from you, that M. D'Alembert either confirmed or denied this Fact. But what then? He is good Authority againſt it; becauſe from his Account of other Facts, which he had a better Opportunity of knowing than *Secker*, it is not *probable* that this Fact ſhould ever have happened. And do you expect to overſet hiſtorical Facts by your *Probables* and Improbables? Pray, Sir, how many hiſtorical Facts may there be which you, and I too, ſhould have thought quite improbable, had they not been recorded by Men whoſe Authority we have no Grounds to queſtion? After aſking me, if I would propoſe Something (I know not what, for I do not underſtand the Language you expreſs it in) as a *Medium of the* Incomes of the *Virginian Clergy*, which you muſt know I never had it in my Head to propoſe any Thing about, you conclude your Paragraph with, "For "Heaven's Sake, let us hear no more of the Church of Geneva." You have very good Reaſon for deſiring ſo warmly to hear no more of this Church; for it ſtood, and, notwithſtanding all you have now ſaid, ſtill ſtands directly in your Way as to what you had to ſay on the Subject of *Confirmation*.

On your ſo ſurpriſingly ſaying that you *have no Concern with Secker*'s *Account of the Church of Geneva*, I cannot part with this Topick without putting you farther in Mind, that though you ſhould have had *no Concern with Secker*'s *Account of the Church of Geneva*, yet you have a great Deal of Concern with *Secker* on another Account; aye, and with *Butler*, *Benſon*, and *Maddox* too. You may remember that you introduced theſe great Men becauſe they were bred among the Diſſenters, as Friends to you in what you had to ſay immediately againſt Confirmation, and ultimately againſt an American Epiſcopate. *Secker* bequeathed a Thouſand Pounds to an American Epiſcopate. If you want farther Satisfaction concerning his Sentiments, both of Confirmation and an American Epiſcopate, I refer you to his Charges, to his Letter to Horatio Walpole, to his Anniverſary Sermons before the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts, and to his laſt Will and Teſtament. *Butler* left five Hundred Pounds to an American Epiſcopate. *Benſon*, to my Knowledge (for I was an Eye Witneſs of it) was diligent in the Practice of Confirmation, not only for himſelf, but for other Biſhops; and he bequeathed two Hundred Pounds to an American Epiſcopate. *Maddox*, I doubt not, was of like Sentiments, in theſe Points, with the reſt. But as Nothing particular occurs to me of him at preſent, I will give you *Burnet* in his Stead. *Burnet*, you know, was a great Biſhop and Hiſtorian. He was bred among the Diſſenters, and had as great Opportunities as any Body of knowing, by Experience, the Difference between one Form of Church Government and another. Obſerve then what *Burnet* ſays of a Biſhop, "A Biſhop that ſhall have the chief "Inſpection over thoſe whom he is to ordain, and over the Labours of "thoſe already placed, whom he ſhall direct and aſſiſt in every Thing, "and who governs himſelf by the Rules of the primitive Church, and by "the Advice of his Brethren, is the likelieſt Inſtrument both for *propa-* "*gating* and *preſerving* the Chriſtian Religion." Obſerve now, here are *Secker*, *Benſon*, *Butler*, and *Burnet*; all ſtaunch Friends to an American Epiſcopate. And were theſe *High Churchmen*? Or were their Writings and Legacies the *Artifices* of *High Churchmen*? In your fifth Paragraph, you reſume the Affair of the Dedication of Churches. Take Notice, that this Affair does no Way concern the Promoters of a Plan of an American Epiſcopate. They deſire a Biſhop in America, that he may *ordain*, that he may *confirm ſuch as deſire it*, that he may be *a better Judge* of the moral Conduct and Qualifications of Candidates for holy Orders than a diſtant Biſhop can be, that he may *inſpect into the Conduct* of the Clergy, and that he may *govern the Clergy*. For theſe Reaſons, and no others, an American Epiſcopate is deſired. This Diſpute then, about the Dedication of Churches, concerns none but you and me; and the ſimple Queſtion between us two is no more than this, whether it be decent in a Country Clergyman to call every Dedication of a Church, without Reſerve or Exception, a Foppery. And (thank you, Sir) you have proved for me all that I contend for; you maintain that the *Dedication* of one Church was by *divine Command*, therefore it is not decent in a Country Clergyman to call every Dedication of a Church, without Reſerve or Exception, a *Foppery*, unleſs he will ſay that a *Foppery* has had the Sanction of a *divine Command*. The Text which you have quoted, delivered by the divine Author of our Religion, is as good an Argument againſt appointing ſet Places of Worſhip as againſt the Dedication of ſuch Places. That divine Author of our holy Religion did not treat all Ceremonies as deſtructive of *ſpiritual* and *true* Worſhip. He complied with many Ceremonies. He inſtituted himſelf *ſome* Ceremonies as inſtrumental in producing *ſpiritual* and *true* Worſhip, of which a *Country Clergyman* cannot be ignorant, and ſhould not affect to be ignorant.

In your ſixth Paragraph, you repreſent me as bringing no Argument againſt the Expectation of much Improvement to be gained by a Candidate for Orders from his Voyage to England, but the *Shortneſs of Time*. Indeed, that had been enough; for much Improvement is not to be gained without Time for it. But I added the Want of *Friends* and *Acquaintances*; that is, the Want of a proper Introduction to Perſons from whom Improvement may be gained. You go on: "The Inhabitants "of the City of London are remarkable for their polite Reception of "Strangers, when they come *properly recommended*. The Houſes of the "Men of Learning are always open to the Inquiſitive. The ſame Thing may "be ſaid of the two Univerſities, and the ſeveral Inſtitutions for the Pro- "motion of Sciences; the Members of which, in general, rejoice at every "Opportunity of directing the Studies of the ſober and diligent. Heavy "indeed muſt be the Intellects of that Man who can take a Journey to "England, and remain without making conſiderable Improvement." You forget, Sir, that the Follies and Vices of a great City, the Converſation of the profligate, and the Diſcourſes of the Infidel, are more forward to obtrude themſelves on a young and friendleſs Stranger than either the Company of the polite or the Society of pious and learned Men. You forget that we are talking about the Voyage to London of *common* Candidates for Orders. You forget that to ſtudy in the two Univerſities, or in thoſe other Inſtitutions for the Advancement of Science, under Profeſſors who, you ſay, are ſo ready to direct the Studies of the ſober and diligent, is not to be done in a Month or ſix Weeks, and in the Hurry of obtaining Ordination, but requires a great Expenſe both of Time and Money, and has no Kind of Relation to the Subject we are upon. You forget too the Danger of the Smallpox (to mention no other Danger) which has been fatal to many Americans, and conſequently deters many of them from croſſing the Seas. You proceed with, "You certainly know, when a "young Man receives a regular Education (and I deſire to ſee none but "ſuch in holy Orders) there are Funds appropriated to the leſſening of "this Charge. But why muſt the moſt important of all Profeſſions be "confined to the neceſſitous? There are ſeveral independent Gentlemen "who educate their Children with a View to their becoming Clergymen, "and I foreſee their Number will daily increaſe." The Funds appropriated for leſſening the Expenſe of a Candidate for Orders afford him twenty Pounds. Now ſuppoſe that two Voyages acroſs the Atlantick, living in London a Month or ſix Weeks, Ordination Fees, &c. coſt but fifty Pounds more, which is a moderate Computation; fifty Pounds, I think, is a heavy Tax upon Ordination. You are not for *confining the moſt important of all Profeſſions to the neceſſitous*. No more am I; but I would not have the neceſſitous, if otherwiſe qualified, to be excluded. I ſhould have a better Opinion of your *Foreſight*, with Reſpect to *the daily Increaſe of Gentlemen* of Fortune *who educate their Children with a View to their becoming Clergymen*, if we had an American Epiſcopate. When you tell us that you deſire to ſee none in Orders but ſuch as have received a *regular Education*, you ſhould tell us too what you eſteem a *regular Education*. Perhaps you may reckon an Education in thoſe Seminaries which are under the Management of Diſſenters a *regular Education*; nay, peradventure, the beſt Education for a young Perſon who is deſigned to be a *Country Clergyman* of the *Church of England*. In the remaining Part of the Paragraph which we are upon you have taken an Occaſion to introduce an Encomium on the Seminaries of Education among the Diſſenters, and to diſcover a groſs Partiality for their Mode of Education. I gave no Handle for this Encomium or Diſcovery, for I had ſaid Nothing about *the Diſſenters ſuffering for Want of the ſame Opportunities*; that is, the Opportunities which our common Candidates for holy Orders have of acquiring Improvement by a Trip to London. I ſuppoſed it, as I believe the Diſſenters do themſelves, a Happineſs to want the ſaid *Opportunities*. I imagine there are good, bad, and indifferent Seminaries of Education among the Diſſenters as there are among other Sorts of People. Every Novice, as well as *the Country Clergyman*, is apt to think his *own* School, and his *own* Schoolmaſter, the very beſt of their Kinds, until he becomes more acquainted with the World. An Attempt was made, not long ago, to ſet up one of theſe applauded Academies near the Metropolis. The Propoſer, being conſcious that the ſqueamiſh Church of England Parents might be afraid of ſending their Children to it on Account of Religion, was fair enough, if I remember right, to allow ſuch Parents the Privilege of having their Children of what Religion they pleaſed; yet, I know not well how it happened, but it is certain, an humorous Wag, at the Expenſe of about Half a Dozen Lines, laughed this excellent Project quite out of Countenance. However, the *Country Clergyman*, if he pleaſes, may try the Publick again on the ſame Deſign; and, perhaps, he may meet with better Succeſs. In the Country Clergyman's Panegyrick on the Method of Education among Diſſenters there are ſome ſly Hints and darkly inſinuated Charges againſt particular Perſons, to which I am not concerned to reply, nor I think any Body elſe, until he, under his real Name, and proper Addition, ſpeaks out, and brings his Accuſations like a Man of Courage and Openneſs. The Country Clergyman concludes this Paragraph, that we are now conſidering, with theſe very modeſt Words (that, from the Pen of a *Country Clergyman*, can have no Prejudice for their Foundation) "Diſſenting "Miniſters who are a Scandal to their Profeſſion, ſpending their Time in "drinking, ſwearing, talking Obſcenity, are Objects rarely to be ſeen. I "wiſh as much could be ſaid of thoſe of *our own* Church." After obſerving that the Irregularities of Clergymen of the national Church muſt be more frequently ſeen in this Country than the Irregularities of diſſenting Miniſters, becauſe there is a much greater Paucity of the latter than of the former, I beg leave to join *the Country* Clergyman in his Wiſh, and to improve upon it. I wiſh there may not remain among us *one* ſuch Country Clergyman as he deſcribes to be no Rarity. I wiſh, moreover, that there might not be ſeen among us *one* Country Clergyman who is ſo guilty of the Sin of Inſincerity and Hypocriſy as to eat the Bread of the Church while he continues a violent and *turbulent* Diſſenter in his Heart. I wiſh there might not be ſeen among us *one* Country Clergyman who continues in a Church which he reviles for the Want of *Purity*, and to which he objects an *inſipid Round of idle Ceremonies*. I wiſh there might not be ſeen among us *one* Country Clergyman whoſe Pride and Conceit of Learning riſes to ſuch a Height, as all his Learning, though ever ſo profound, cannot compenſate for. But the more ardent I am in all theſe good Wiſhes ſo much the more paſſionately do I wiſh for an American Epiſcopate, becauſe I think it the moſt likely human Means both to remove the Diſorders againſt which the Country Clergyman's Wiſh is levelled, and to obtain me ſome Succeſs in the Wiſhes which I have added.

In your laſt Paragraph, but one, you are again at your *Church of Virginia* and its Privileges. It is in the *ſame Caſe* with the Church of *Ireland*. It is *exactly in* the *ſame* Caſe with the Church of *Ruſſia*. Inſtead of amuſing us with your Knowledge of the different Churches in Europe, read two or three of the firſt Pages of *the Laws of Virginia*. You will find this Church of Virginia, and its Privileges as a diſtinct Church, only *in Communion with the Church of England*, as you expreſs it, to be altogether a Phantom of your own Brain, not in the leaſt countenanced by our Laws, which know Nothing of any Church here antecedent to *the Church of England*. Indeed, if you could have your Way, we might ſoon grow a diſtinct Church from the national Church; and how long, after that, we might continue in *Communion* with it, is more than I can tell. The firſt Mention made of any Church is in this Paſſage in the Preamble to our Laws: "And becauſe it is impoſſible to honour the King as we ſhould "unleſs we ſerve and fear God as we ought, and that they might ſhow "their equal Care, they have ſet down Rules to be obſerved in the Govern- "ment of the Church, until God ſhall pleaſe to turn his Majeſty's pious "Thoughts towards us, and provide a better Supply of Miniſters amongſt "us." Now, Sir, what Church is this mentioned here? You will ſee preſently. In the ſame Page, we have, "None ſhall be admitted to be "of the Veſtry that doth not take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy "to his Majeſty, and ſubſcribe to be conformable to the Doctrine and "Diſcipline of *the Church of England*." Again, "No Miniſter be ad- "mitted to officiate in this Country but ſuch as ſhall produce to the Gover- "nour a Teſtimonial that he hath received his Ordination from ſome "*Biſhop in England*, and ſhall then ſubſcribe to be conformable to the "Orders and Conſtitutions of *the Church of England*, &c." Again, "that the Canons ſet down in the Liturgy of *the Church of England* for "celebrating divine Service, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, be "duly obſerved and kept, &c." Again, "that neither Miniſter nor "Reader teach any other Catechiſm than that by the Canons appointed, "and inſerted in the *Book of Common Prayer*, &c." In ſhort, according to my Judgment of this Matter, you may as well talk of the Church of *Middleſex*, of the Church of *Surry*, or of the Church of *Kent*, &c. antecedent to, and in *Communion* with, the Church of *England*, as of a *Church of Virginia* antecedent to, and in *Communion* with, the Church of England.

You begin your laſt Paragraph with theſe Words, "As to your inno- "cent Attempt at Wit, the Country Clergyman can readily forgive it." Very liberal, truly, of your Forgiveneſs! You *forgive* not only injurious but *innocent* Attempts. A mighty Strain this, to be ſure, on your *forgiving* Temper! But wherein does this *innocent Attempt at Wit* lie? You do not tell me. I can therefore only gueſs. If you mean my imputing to a Fever, or a raving Fit, your perſonifying the Province, that you might lament its viſionary Wounds in pathetick Strains, your endeavouring to paſs rhetorical Deſcriptions of imaginary Diſturbances for plain Accounts of Things with which we were all well acquainted; your turbulent Declamations againſt turbulent Doings, &c. in imputing theſe Things to a Fever or a raving Fit, I was leſs in Jeſt than you may imagine; nor have I much Reaſon, from your laſt Publication, to ſuppoſe that your Fever or raving Fit has yet given Way to an Interval of cool Reaſoning. However, be this as it will, I had rather be noted even for a *ſmile-ſtamper at Wit* or Humour than for being a proud, conceited, ſour, crabbed, moroſe, ſarcaſtical Diſputant, full of perſonal Flings, which have no Relation to the Subject of Diſcuſſion. If I have unwittingly uſed any more Wit than I have mentioned, it was an Eſcape, which you ſay you forgive. While we are on the Topick of Wit, I muſt take Notice that either you or one of your Friends has made a witty Aſſault upon my Friend CAMUS, in the following Diſtich, or in the Application of the following Diſtich; which comes in the Paper cloſe at the Heels of your Letter, by Way, I ſuppoſe, of ſeconding or ſupporting your Attacks.

Next CAMUS, reverend Sire, went footing ſlow;
His ſhook his mitred Locks, and ſtern beſpake.

This is a ſore Thruſt at my Friend CAMUS. I have conſulted him upon it. He *proteſts*, that he has no Ambition, or Inclination, to wear the *Horns of the Mitre*. He has no Ambition, or Inclination, to be a Biſhop. If he ſhould be a Biſhop, he would not wear ſo old faſhioned a Dreſs as the Mitre; which, he believes, has been laid aſide by the Biſhops in England for more than an Age paſt. He hopes the Biſhop, when he comes, will not wear a Mitre; but avers, if the Biſhop ſhould take it into his Head to clap a Mitre upon it, he will be no more afraid of the Form of the Biſhop's Cap than he is now at the Form of a Country Clergyman's Pudding Sleeve, or of a Meſs John's Band and Cloak, or of a Serjeant's Coif, or of a Lawyer's Tye-Wig, or of a Parſon's Bob, or of the Trencher Cap of our Students at the College, or of the *High Church* Caps of the Ladies, or of any Apparel in which the capital and whimſical Part of the human Fabrick may think fit to adorn itſelf. As to my Friend CAMUS's *ſlow Feet*, and *ſtern Looks*, he wiſhes he was made more to the Liking of thoſe who take Offence at ſuch Things; but repines not at the Diſpenſations of Providence, nor at ſeeing his perſonal Defects made the But of Smartneſs, any more than at ſeeing Children play at Crambo or Puſhpin. It may not be amiſs to obſerve here, that the Country Gentleman has engaged his Antagoniſt upon that Ground only which his Antagoniſt choſe, that no Gueſs has been directed by the Country Gentleman at the real Perſonage of his Adverſary; no Deſire ſhown to diſcover more of him than he himſelf choſe to have made publick. I wiſh to meet with the ſame Treatment, and would be glad that you, or others, would aim to know no more of me than what I tell you of myſelf; which is, that I am a plain Country Gentleman. I know no Language but my Mother Tongue. I had a little Latin once, but I have been indolent enough to forget it. If, therefore, there be any ſtrong Arguments in thoſe Quotations of my Adverſary from the learned Languages, whether ancient or modern, as they are locked up ſafe enough from me, I leave them to be opened and encountered by Perſons of more Abilities.

I am very glad, my Country Clergyman, that I am now going to quote your concluding Words, though not, I hope, your dying Speech. "In ſhort, a Scheme to trample into the Earth the fair, the riſing Plant "of American Liberty, was publickly avowed. To guard the well "diſpoſed Clergy of Virginia againſt being made the Dupes of the "Contrivers and Promoters of ſuch pernicious Deſigns was the Inten- "tion of the Country Clergyman. His Conduct, he is aware, will draw "down upon his Head all the Fire of the *Hierarchical* Heaven. He is, "however, prepared for the Event. The Applauſe of an ignorant Mul- "titude is no Object of his Ambition; but he deſires to have his Name "enrolled in the Liſt of that choſen Band of the Defenders of the Liberties "of Mankind who do live, and will continue to live, *in Animis Hominum*, "*in Æternitate Temporum, Fama Rerum*." Bravo! a noble Flight that well becomes you! an excellent Rant! a Nonpareil for Loftineſs, quite ſuitable to the Queſtion in Diſpute, and to your Character of a *Country Clergyman*. *Submiſſion to the impartial Publick*, which your Letter began with, is now, at laſt, in the Height of your Fit, the *Applauſe of the ignorant Multitude* and *no Object of your Ambition*. Since you are in this Way, retire to your Cell. Imagine yourſelf in the very Middle of the *Leaden Age*, oppoſed by Hoſts of *High Churchmen*, hacking through their *fabricated Armour*, and mowing down whole Troops of *Eccleſiaſtical Tyrants* at every Stroke of your victorious Pen. Conquer Windmill Giants of your own Creation. Vent your ſublime Rage againſt the Vulgarity and Madneſs of the World, which refuſes you the Honours ſo inconteſtably your Due. You want none of its Favours. You have a better World to appeal to; a World more diſcerning, more rational, more unprejudiced, and

fa[illegible] your Merits, in your own Breaſt. Scorn to be beholden to [illegible]orld than that which you carry about with you. Raiſe Trophies to *yourſelf*, Crown your *own* Brows with Laurels, and place your *own* Name in its juſt Rank, among thoſe of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Perſons that ever the Earth beheld, in your Cell, which is the Empire of the World to YOU. And in this Diſpoſition I leave you to the Care of abler Phyſicians, ſince all my Applications, I find, do but make you grow madder and madder. Whether your Malady originate in your Mind or your Body, I will not, on more adviſed Conſideration, be too poſitive. I hope the latter, and I wiſh you better Health. Accept my departing Bow, full of the moſt ſubmiſſive Reſpect. Farewell.

From the humbleſt of your Highneſs's Slaves,

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

LEGHORN, *March* 20.

ALI Bey's fortunate Progreſs, in the plundering of Syria and Paleſtine, is confirmed by the laſt Accounts received from Cairo. Beſides Jeruſalem and Joppa, the Towns of Hebron, Tiberias, Cæſarea, Hippos, and Capernaum, have ſurrendered to him and his Allies. About twelve Thouſand of the Inhabitants of Mount Lebanon make Part of this united Army, which is now before Damaſcus; and after taking that Place is to attack Seyd, Tripoli, and Aleppo.

Other Letters ſay that if Ali Bey ſucceeds in taking Damaſcus he intends going with Part of his Army to Arabia to take Mecca and Medina, againſt which Places Haſſan Bey is marching with a conſiderable Body of Men.

VENICE, *March* 23. We have the following Account from Aleppo. "Egypt ſeems to recover its ancient Luſtre under the Government of Ali Bey, who is at preſent at Grand Cairo. His General, after taking Gaza, Nazareth, Jeruſalem, and Jaffa, beat the Baſſa of Damaſcus's Army; after which, the Baſſa having received a Reinforcement commanded by the Tzir Omer, Lord of St. John d'Acri, determined to riſk another Battle, in which he was likewiſe defeated. When this ſad News arrived at Conſtantinople, eight Baſſas received Orders to go immediately to the promiſed Land, to prevent the Enemies farther Progreſs."

BERLIN, *April* 6. A few Days ago his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry of Pruſſia arrived from Rhinſberg at Spandau, where he will remain ſome Weeks, in Order to exerciſe his Regiment, which is in Garriſon there, againſt the general Review; which, it is expected, will take Place, as uſual, about the 20th of next Month. The Troops in Garriſon here, and thoſe at Potſdam, are likewiſe very buſy in preparing for that Review.

By the lateſt Accounts from Poland, the grand Ruſſian and Turkiſh Armies ſtill remained quiet in their reſpective Winter Quarters, the Severity of the Weather, and extreme Backwardneſs of the Seaſon, not yet permitting them to take the Field; and ſuch is ſaid to be the Scarcity of Forage and Proviſions throughout that whole Country, eſpecially in thoſe Parts which were the Theatre of the War during the laſt Campaign, that it is believed they will not be able to move or commence any military Operations till towards the Middle of next June.

LONDON, *April* 15.

WEDNESDAY, about Noon, ſix of the Middleſex Juſtices, with a Train of Conſtables, met at the King's Arms Alehouſe on Great Tower Hill, on an Information that there was to be a Mock Execution on that Spot; but being informed by an Inhabitant, who was better acquainted with the proper Days of Execution than their Worſhips, that there would be none that Day, neither was any ſuch intended, they in a few Hours withdrew.

Lord North, in opening the Budget, ſaid that the Oppoſition had ſtudiouſly contrived to lead the Houſe into ſuch Dilemmas that they could not be moderate without being accuſed of Timidity, or vigorous without being charged with Oppreſſion. Mr. Burke, in his Anſwer, obſerved, "that moſt People who had been brought into Dilemmas were content to take only one Part of the Evil alternative, but this Miniſtry had managed Matters ſo as to fall into both the evil Extremes. They had, with great Dexterity, contrived to be at once remiſs and rigorous, but in ſuch a Manner that their Moderation ſhould always evidently appear to the World the Effect of Fear, and their Rigour the Effect of Injuſtice. They ſhowed their Spirit by impriſoning two Members of their own, who, in Obedience and Deference to their Orders, had put themſelves into their Power; and they ſhowed their Lenity by ſuffering Mr. Wilkes to eſcape, who had deſpiſed their Authority."

He animadverted on their Expedient of adjourning over laſt Monday, for the Purpoſe of flying from Mr. Wilkes, who had been ordered to attend that Day. "They pretend this (ſaid he) to be out of Contempt, but that Pretence only diſcovered more fully their Dread of him; for if they deſpiſed him too much to ſee him on the Day of their Order, why did they make an Order for his Attendance? Why did they renew the Order? Their effacing a Day from the Kalendar might (ſaid he) be an Improvement in Aſtronomy, but it made a miſerable Figure in Politicks; ſince ſo ſtrong a Meaſure, by which they cut off a Day from their Buſineſs, without any other Reaſon or Pretence, declared, in the moſt deciſive Manner, to the World, how much they dreaded to have any Thing to do with an Adverſary who had given them ſo much Trouble."

By expunging that Monday from the Parliamentary Kalendar, they rendered it memorable for ever. It will, ſaid he, always hereafter carry the Name of *Wilkes's Monday*. He had before been their Martyr; he was now their Saint. He obſerved, that the Fortune of that Gentleman was ſingular, and in almoſt all Points the leaſt conformable to what was to be expected from his natural Complexion; that the laſt Characters he ſhould have expected to have found Mr. Wilkes in were thoſe of an *Alderman* and a *Saint*; but this was a Proof, the only remaining Proof, of the Omnipotence of the Houſe.

On Thurſday Mr. Alderman Wilkes paſſed the Evening with fourteen of the Common Council of the Ward of Farringdon Without, at the London Coffeehouſe on Ludgate Hill; only two of the Common Council of that Ward were abſent. The Gentlemen preſent were unanimous in their Wiſhes and Entreaties that Mr. Wilkes might be choſen, at Midſummer next, one of the Sheriffs of this City for the Year enſuing, and that he would accept that Office. They particularly inſiſted on the Neceſſity of a new and complete Freeholder's Book, and complained greatly of many Defects in that now in Force. The Alderman declared, that if he had the Honour of being choſen Sheriff he would certainly accept that really important Office; and promiſed, that, with the Advice of the beſt Friends of the Laws and Liberties of this Country, he would endeavour to form a new and complete Freeholder's Book. He afterwards explained, to the entire Satisfaction of every Gentleman preſent, the whole Buſineſs of the Middleſex Election, and what would probably be his Conduct in the Event of Colonel Luttrell vacating his pretended Seat, or the Diſſolution of the preſent Parliament, &c. &c. &c.

On Friday Noon Mr. Wilkes waited on Mr. Alderman Oliver in the Tower, and told him the Reſolution he had taken to be Sheriff next Year with Mr. Oliver. Mr. Oliver gave him many Reaſons why he ought not to attempt it, but he was not able to prevail on Mr. Wilkes to decline.

And at a Meeting of the Common Council of the above Ward on Friday Night, Mr. Wilkes again declared his Intention to ſerve the ſaid Office. That Night a Letter from Mr. Oliver was brought by Mr. Lovell, and given to Mr. Wilkes's Deputy, Mr. Wilkes being himſelf buſy with the Common Council. Mr. Lovell told the Deputy, that though the Letter was directed to Mr. Wilkes it was intended to be ſeen by all the Gentlemen preſent. Mr. Lovell afterwards told one of the Common Councilmen the Purport of the Letter, which is ſaid to be as follows: "That Mr. Oliver knowing, from Mr. Wilkes's own Declarations, that his political Views and Intentions were very different from Mr. Oliver's, was, for that Reaſon, and many other Reaſons, determined not to ſerve the Office of Sheriff with Mr. Wilkes; and he deſires Mr. Wilkes to ſhow this his Letter to the Gentlemen of his Ward, if Mr. Wilkes was determined to perſevere in his Attempt."

The Cauſe of ſome Gentlemens Diſapprobation of Mr. Wilkes's Intention to ſerve the Office of Sheriff the enſuing Year is ſaid to be, that ſhould Mr. Luttrell vacate his Seat when Mr. Wilkes is Sheriff, the County of Middleſex will be betrayed, and the grand Queſtion of the Right of Election laſt undecided.

A Letter from Newcaſtle *upon* Tyne, *April* 8.

"The following is an authentick Account of what paſſed this Day in Guildhall. After the Buſineſs of the Guild was over, Doctor Smith propoſed to the Bench that an Addreſs of thanks ſhould be ſent to the Right Honourable Braſs Croſby, Eſquire, Lord Mayor of the City of London, John Wilkes and Richard Oliver, Eſquires, Aldermen of the ſaid City, for their having taken ſo noble a Part in Support of diſtributive Juſtice, and the Dignity of Magiſtracy; and for their noble Defence of our Laws and Liberties, againſt the moſt alarming Advances of arbitrary Power. He was ſeconded by Captain Maud; after which the Mayor roſe, and ſaid it was a Matter that did not concern that Court, therefore he would have Nothing to do with it. He was ſeconded by Mr. Alderman Scaife, who ſaid it would be very improper to ſend an Addreſs until the Law had determined whether they had done right or wrong. Then roſe Alderman Peareth, and ſaid, What! ſend an Addreſs! you may as well ſay they have done right. Doctor Smith replied to our worthy Magiſtrates in a moſt forcible and ſpirited Speech, and concluded with ſaying he made no Doubt but every honeſt independent Burgeſs of Newcaſtle would addreſs thoſe noble Supporters of the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom, at a Time when the Demagogues of arbitrary Power and Oppreſſion are attempting, in the moſt daring Manner, to wreathe a Yoke of Slavery about the Neck of every free born Engliſhman. This Speech was received by a general holding up of Hands. Mr. Reed then moved, as an Amendment, that the Burgeſſes ſhould appoint a Committee to draw up an Addreſs to our Repreſentatives, to requeſt of them that they will be pleaſed to inform their Conſtituents what Share they had taken in the late arbitrary and illegal Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons. He ſupported his Motion with great Spirit, and concluded with ſaying, "If our Members have behaved worthily, let us give them our warmeſt Approbation; let us ſhow our Gratitude to them for what they have done worthily; but if they have joined in the late unconſtitutional Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons, let us ſhow to them that we deteſt their Conduct, and hold them no longer our Repreſentatives; let us tell them that they repreſent none but themſelves, and ſuch as love to be Slaves, or Dupes to Intereſt and venal Corruption; let us tell the World, and all England, that the free Burgeſſes of Newcaſtle will be free, in Spite of every rotten Member of Parliament who has been trained in the Paths of Slavery, and mean to make us Slaves. Is it not alarming to conſider that now the chief Magiſtrate of the City of London lies confined in the Tower, for ſupporting the Laws and Conſtitution? What London ſuffers now, in her chief Magiſtrate, Newcaſtle, and all the Corporations of England, have Reaſon to expect, if the Commons, aſſembled in Parliament, be ſuffered to proceed. If we ſit ſtill, adieu Liberty! farewell Freedom! We ſhall ſoon be like the Subjects of France, and glory in our grand Monarch, inſtead of Liberty."

"Doctor Smith then moved that the Stewards of the ſeveral Myſteries and Trades ſhould call a Meeting of their reſpective Companies the firſt Opportunity, to ſign an addreſs of Thanks to thoſe worthy Magiſtrates, which was agreed to by a general holding up of Hands."

"So eager are the Freemen to applaud the Conduct of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that ſeveral of the Companies meet this Night; and it is thought that in three Days Time the Addreſs will be ſigned by the Stewards of all the Myſteries and Trades in Town."

On Wedneſday, at a Meeting of the Electors of Abingdon, in the County of Berks, it was *unanimouſly* reſolved to ſend an Addreſs to Nathaniel Bayly, Eſquire, their Repreſentative in Parliament, of which the following is a Copy.

To NATHANIEL BAYLY, *Eſquire, Member of Parliament for the Borough of* ABINGDON, *Berks.*

"SIR,

"We your Friends and Conſtituents beg Leave to return you our ſincere Thanks for the Letter addreſſed to us, dated the 31ſt of March 1771, in which you have voluntarily laid before us your Conduct in the Houſe of Commons on that intereſting Conteſt now depending. We cannot expreſs the Satisfaction we felt to hear that the Member for this ancient Borough was one, amongſt the glorious few, who boldly and manfully exerted himſelf in Defence of the almoſt only remaining Bulwark of our expiring Freedom, the Liberty of the Preſs; and, at ſuch a Criſis, we ſhould ſuppreſs the warmeſt Emotions of Gratitude did we neglect to give you this Mark of our Approbation of your Services.

"The Sentiments you expreſſed in the Houſe reſpecting the Printers, who had publiſhed ſeveral Speeches of the Members, are the honeſt Dictates of a Britiſh Senator's Heart, and demonſtrate the Sincerity of the Profeſſions you made to us at your Election. Your invariable Attachment to ſuch Meaſures as tend to ſupport the Conſtitution of this Country, and the Aſſurances you give us of the Exertion of your ſtrongeſt Efforts to carry the Affair through with a Spirit and Firmneſs becoming its Importance, will at all Times entitle you to the Confidence and Eſteem of your Conſtituents; and every true Engliſhman will revere you, as long as you make the Principles of the Revolution the Guide of your Actions.

"While thus we pay the Tribute due to you, Sir, we cannot forget to expreſs our lively Gratitude alſo to the two worthy Repreſentatives, Braſs Croſby, Eſquire, Lord Mayor of London, and Mr Alderman Oliver, who, without being even permitted to be heard by Counſel, are at this Time ſuffering an arbitrary and illegal Impriſonment in the Tower for their Zeal in the Cauſe of their Country, the conſcientious Diſcharge of their Duty as Magiſtrates of the firſt City in Europe, in Conformity to their moſt ſolemn Oaths. Their inflexible and undaunted Perſeverance againſt the Attempts of wicked Miniſters, and a corrupt Majority in the Houſe, who ſeek the Ruin of this Country, its Laws and Liberties, will be a laſting Monument of Honour, which Time itſelf can never obliterate. And we take this Opportunity thus publickly to applaud their Conduct, as well as the Efforts of every other true Friend of our invaluable Conſtitution.

"But there is one Step taken which particularly excites our Indignation, and that is the Vote of the Houſe for the expunging from the Lord Mayor's Office Book the Record of the Commitment of one of the Meſſengers for the Aſſault on the Printer, and the Order that no Proſecution at Law ſhould be carried on againſt him on that Account; which we look upon as manifeſtly tending to ſubvert every Thing dear to us as Men, and faithful Subjects of his preſent Majeſty.

"Freedom can never periſh among us, nor can any Thing be yet wanting to reſtore and ſecure, inviolate, the ſacred Liberties tranſmitted to us by our renowned Forefathers, but the Integrity and Reſolution of the Friends of Liberty, who, few as they ſeem to be, will, in the End, defeat the pernicious Schemes of the moſt arbitrary, odious, and wicked Adminiſtration that ever exiſted; for we cannot preſume to think that five Millions of People are ſo far ſunk into Effeminacy, and degenerated from the Spirit of their Anceſtors, as to prefer Slavery to Freedom, and tamely ſubmit to the arbitrary Mandates of three or four Hundred of their Deputies, who owe all the Power they at preſent ſo tyrannically exerciſe to the unhappy Errour of their Electors, who, when they honoured them with their Confidence, miſtook them for honeſt Men, having the real Welfare of their Country at Heart."

ABINGDON, April 11, 1771. We are, &c. &c.

The Child that was dropped in the Houſe of Commons Paſſage has been chriſtened *Stephen Budget*; alluding to St. Stephen's Chapel, and its being found on the Day on which the Budget was opened.

On Thurſday Night, about nine o'Clock, as Colonel Deſaguliers, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, was going in his Chariot to his Houſe at Woolwich, he was ſtopped by a ſingle Footpad on this Side the Five Bells, on the Deptford Road, who preſented a Piſtol to the Coachman, bid him ſtop, and then demanded the Colonel's Money, who gave him his Purſe, containing forty Shillings. Whilſt he was putting it into his Pocket the Coachman leaped from the Box, tripped up his Heels, and fell upon him. The Footpad being a ſtrong Man, about twenty five Years of Age, got up again, and endeavoured to ſtrike the Coachman with the But End of his Piſtol, but was prevented by the Colonel, who had jumped out of his Carriage and drawn his Sword, with which, in the Scuffle, he wounded the Robber. The Noiſe brought two young Gentlemen, of Lombard Street (who were upon the Road) to their Aſſiſtance, and the Colonel's Footman, who had ſtopped to pay the Turnpike, alſo came up at the ſame Time; when they ſeized the Footpad, got him into the Carriage, and carried him to an Inn in Greenwich, where, on the Conſtable's ſearching him, another loaded Piſtol, a ſharp Knife, and a Hanger, were found upon him. He was carried before Juſtice Ruſſell, where he confeſſed the Fact, ſaid he was a Gardener at Greenwich, and that it was his firſt Fact of the Kind. The Colonel ſent for a Surgeon to dreſs the Fellow's Wound, and ordered Care to be taken of him till he ſhall be fit to be ſent to Priſon.

We hear the preſent Attempt of the Shelburne Party to ſet aſide Mr. Wilkes from being Sheriff of this City, for the enſuing Year, meets with the general Abhorrence of the Livery. They remember who was the firſt to free them from Preſs Warrants, and who was not afraid, *though ſupported by no great Man*, to bind over the Meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons, for ſeizing, under an illegal Proclamation, a Printer of this City.

It is certain that the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, and many other Gentlemen of the beſt Character and Fortune, have expreſſed, in ſtrong Terms, their Diſlike of the preſent Attempt to ſet aſide Mr. Alderman Wilkes, and are determined to ſupport him againſt the Machinations of his late falſe Friends.

There is no greater Proof of the *Raſcality* of Mankind than Ingratitude. Mr. Wilkes has been accuſed of this Sin, although it is certain he never broke with any Man who did not firſt uſe him ill. Many of his *Abetters*, at all Times (for *Friends* they were not) have been ſuch as had private Motives of their own for ſupporting him. When, through his Name and Popularity, thoſe Motives have been gratified, they have deſerted him, and become his greateſt Perſecutors.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, *dated March* 23.

"The Courts of Vienna, Peterſburg, and Berlin, have agreed to re-eſtabliſh Tranquillity in Poland; and we hear that this Affair was ſo ſettled and brought in Order, during the Stay of Prince Henry of Pruſſia at Peterſburg, that the Courts of Vienna and Berlin have taken the quieting the Diſturbances of that Kingdom on themſelves. As ſoon as Mr. Saldern is returned hither, a Beginning will be made in this important Buſineſs; and it is farther ſaid, that the Courts of Vienna and Paris will ſend Ambaſſadours to this City, who we hear are already appointed."

On Saturday, at the Seſſions Houſe in the Old Bailey, Matthew and Patrick Kennedy, who were capitally convicted in February Seſſions, 1770, for the Murder of Bigby the Watchman, were ſet to the Bar, and informed that his Majeſty had extended his Royal Mercy to them, on the following Condition, Matthew to be tranſported for Life, and Patrick for fourteen Years, which they accordingly accepted of, and received Sentence to be tranſported accordingly.

April 16. Saturday, in the Afternoon, a Man called all the Hackney Coaches from the Stand in Cornhill, in Number Nine, and ordered them to go to the Manſion Houſe. He did the ſame in Cheapſide; and the Place was crowded, as they ſtrove who ſhould get firſt on the Rank. They had the Doors open, and Steps down, ready to receive the Paſſengers. The Porters aſked them what they ſtopped up the Way for. They replied, that they were ordered there by a Man who was juſt entering the Gate without his Hat. Upon Examination, he appeared to be not in his Senſes; for being aſked for what he ordered thoſe Coaches, he replied he wanted as many more. Being aſked for what, why, ſays he, to carry all the Rogues at the weſt End of the Town to the Tower, for ſending the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver there.

Extract of a Letter from Monſieur Meſſier, *Aſtronomer at* Paris, *F. R. S. and Member of ſeveral Academies, &c. dated* Paris, *April* 6, 1771.

"The firſt Inſtant I diſcovered another new Comet under the Pleiades, towards the right Hand, between the *N* and *E* (the *Nu* and *Epſilon*) of the Conſtellation of *Aries*; it was ſcarcely to be ſeen with the naked Eye, but with the Help of a Teleſcope the Nucleus is brilliant, though not well terminated, ſurrounded by ſome Nebuloſity, and with a Tail about two Degrees and a Half long, directed towards the Pleiades. Its apparent Movement is according to the Order of the Signs, and goes at the Rate of about one Degree ten Minutes right Aſcenſion, and twenty ſix Minutes of north Declination every twenty four Hours. We cannot as yet be certain of its Approach to or Receſs from the Earth, though it rather ſeems that it approaches towards us."

April 17. At a former Meeting of the Bill of Rights Sir Joſeph Mawbey moved the Expulſion of Mr. Samuel Vaughan. He was ſeconded by Robert Jones, Eſquire, of Glamorganſhire. The Motion was oppoſed only by Mr. Horne. Sir Joſeph Mawbey then declared, that if any Gentleman would undertake that Mr. Vaughan ſhould never more come to that Society, he would withdraw his Motion. Mr. Toogood promiſed that Mr. Vaughan ſhould withdraw himſelf, and no more attend at any of the Meetings, and it was underſtood that he ſhould reſign his TreaſuryShip immediately. Mr. Oliver, who was in the Chair, aſſented to the Propoſal. A Committee was accordingly appointed to examine his Accounts. The modeſt Mr. Vaughan, however, actually came to the Bill of Rights laſt Tueſday, and voted for the *Diſſolution* of a Society, from whence his Friends had promiſed he ſhould withdraw himſelf to ſave the Ignominy of an *Expulſion*. Theſe are the plain Facts, and will ever remain ſo, although contradicted by the *Affidavit* of Samuel Vaughan, Eſquire.

On Saturday, in Conſequence of the late Act of Parliament, upwards of fifty new Numbers for Hackney Coaches were given out at the Coach Office.

It is ſaid the Sum of two Thouſand Pounds is already depoſited for the Uſe of Mr. Wilkes, in Caſe he ſhould be choſen Sheriff, which is more than ſufficient to anſwer the Charges, the ſame being eſtimated at no more than one Thouſand four Hundred Pounds.

April 18. Yeſterday the old Bill of Rights Men, Mr. Wilkes attending at the Head of them, waited on the Lord Mayor in the Tower, to elect him one of their *elect* Society, when his Lordſhip moſt politely accepted of the Honour of becoming one of their Members.

Lord Cheſterfield was with Lord Halifax when his Lordſhip received Mr. Alderman Wilkes's Letter, reſpecting the Diſcharge of John Wheble, apprehended under the King's Proclamation. Lord Halifax ſeemed a good Deal confuſed, and mentioned a Letter from Mr. Wilkes. Lord Cheſterfield ſaid that he was in the Caſe of poor Eloiſa:

"Soon as thy Letter trembling I diſcloſe,

"That well known Name awakens all my Woes." POPE.

Laſt Saturday one Redick, a Carpenter, giving Evidence at the Old Bailey againſt Griffin, convicted of receiving Timber, knowing it to be ſtolen, was aſked by the Judge where he made the Bargain. He replied, "at the Wilkes's Head. He was then aſked what he gave a Load, and ſaid, "forty five Shillings. Mr. Wilkes being on the Bench, it cauſed a very great Laugh.

Tueſday Night a moſt barbarous Murder was committed, in a Field near Bethnal Green Workhouſe, on Mr. Clark, Pattern Drawer in Artillery Lane, for having been an Evidence againſt Eaſtman, one of the Cutters who was executed ſome Time ago. A large Body of Weavers met with him in the above Field about ſix o'Clock, and ſurrounded him. As they dragged him about, and ſtamped on his Body, he begged Permiſſion to ſay his Prayers, which was granted him; but during the Time they pelted him with Stones and Brickbats. They tormented the poor Man in this Manner ſome Time, cutting him with Knives; till at laſt, with the Loſs of Blood, and the many Wounds and Bruiſes he had received all over his Body, which made him a ſhocking Spectacle, he expired by a Blow from a large Brick, which hit him with great Violence over the Head. Nobody dared to interpoſe in his Behalf, leſt they ſhould ſhare the ſame Fate. He had previous Notice of their Intention, and was therefore armed with Piſtols, but could not make Uſe of them.

A Drayman was obſerved to be remarkably active in the Murder of Mr. Clarke; he endeavoured to put hot Grains in the Deceaſed's Mouth, and hit him ſeveral Blows, particularly one that beat out one of his Eyes.

Three Men were apprehended laſt Night, by Sir John Fielding's Men, on Suſpicion of the Murder of Mr. Clarke. There are eighty Men well armed in Search of the Offenders, whence it is hoped that the Perpetrators of this horrid Crime will ſoon be brought to Light.

April 19. Yeſterday was determined, in the Court of Common Pleas, the Action upon the Caſe for a Libel and defamatory Words, Onſlow againſt Horne, as by Adjournment the laſt Term. Lord Chief Juſtice de Grey, after recapitulating the Whole of the Caſe, and the Arguments uſed by both Counſels laſt Term, obſerved that one general Rule was to be obſerved in Caſes of defamatory Words, and that was when the Words ſo ſpoken were obnoxious to Proſecution and Puniſhment; yet, even this general Rule was ſubject to Limitation. For Inſtance, ſays he, to charge a Trader with Bankrupcy, a Man of Profeſſion with Incapacity, or a Perſon in a publick Office with a Breach of Truſt, theſe *ſpecifick* Charges are certainly actionable, becauſe the Damages are obvious. But let us ſee how theſe Facts will operate on the Caſe in Point. At a Meeting at Epſom, on the 26th of June 1769, to inſtruct the Repreſentatives of the County, the Defendant ſaid, "As for inſtructing one of our Members to obtain Redreſs, we may as well inſtruct the Winds, the Water, or the Air; for ſhould he (Mr. Onſlow) promiſe his Aſſiſtance, I will not believe him." Now here is no Charge of the Violation of his Oath as a Member of Parliament, or any Charge whereby he may ſuffer Damages. The Sentence contains no more than that he believes Mr. Onſlow will not keep his Word. For theſe Reaſons, I am of Opinion no Judgment can be given. The reſt of the Judges were of the ſame Opinion.

Yeſterday five News Carriers, namely, James Lawrence, George Riley, Rice Williams, ——— Wrangham, and Thomas Dunderdale, who had received Orders to attend the Committee appointed by the Houſe of Commons to inquire into the Cauſe of the late Riots, were examined by the ſaid Committee reſpecting the Delivery of Hand Bills by the ſaid News Carriers on the Day the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver went to the Houſe; when the only Information gained was that the ſaid News Carriers received the Hand Bills in the Street, from a Perſon whom they did not know, and that they were printed by a Perſon of whom they could not tell.

Parliament is expected to be up this Day Fortnight.

On Tueſday laſt, at the Bill of Rights, Mr. Wilkes moved the Society to reſcind the former reſtrictive Order that no new Subſcriptions ſhould be opened in the Society till after the finiſhing of his Affairs. He was ſeconded by Mr. Adair, and the Reſolution paſſed unanimouſly. Robert Jones, Eſquire, was in the Chair. Twenty eight Members attended, and the utmoſt Harmony prevailed. Fourteen new Members were propoſed, and are to be balloted for at the next Meeting. The Lord Mayor, and William Sharp, Junior, Eſquire, of Newport in the Iſle of Wight, were unanimouſly elected.

Wedneſday Noon Robert Jones, Eſquire, Chairman at the laſt Meeting of the Bill of Rights, attended by Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Baronet, Savage Barrell, Eſquire, William Ellis, Eſquire, Mr. Alderman Wilkes, &c. &c. went in ſeveral Coaches to the Tower, and preſented the Lord Mayor with a Copy of his Election into that Society, fairly engroſſed. His Lordſhip expreſſed, in the handſomeſt Manner, his Senſe of the Honour done him, and declared his Reſolution of paying his Reſpects to the Society as ſoon as poſſible after his Enlargement.

Amongſt the ſeveral Characters at the Maſquerade in Soho Square, on Friday laſt, the following were the moſt remarkable. A Scotch *Laird*, juſt come to Town, aſking every Body he met, "for the Premier's *Houſe*." Jachimo, in Cymbeline, judiciouſly dreſſed. The ſtarved Apothecary, in Romeo and Juliet, admirably well deſcribed. A Perſian Princeſs, whoſe *brilliant Eaſtern* Dreſs was only eclipſed by the ſuperiour Charms of *Engliſh* Beauty. Pandulphi, the Pope's Legate. Two Iriſh Haymakers, bare-footed and bare-legged, with their Shoes and Stockings ſlung behind them, as if juſt arrived in Town; they ſupported their Characters with great Humour, ſpoke the *Brogue* with a true Tipperary Twiſt, and made many *blundering* Obſervations: "And ſo this is the famous Madam Cornelys's, of Soho Square, London? by my Shoul, after all, commend me to our own *little* Square, with *two Sides*, and *Rotunda*, in Dublin. To be ſure we au'nt as *hee hee*, with all that *Stucco* about us; but, my Jewels, if a Man has Light enough to *ſee* the pretty Faces of the *Maſquerade* Girls, and to keep clear of *Sky Lights*, ſure that's all he wants." One of them being aſked, by a Jew Pedlar, whether *Haymaking* was the only

Buſineſs in Ireland, replied, "By my Shoul, it is not; we have another Trade, and that's *Cuckold-making*, my little Iſrachte." An advertiſing Doctor, who filled the Part with uncommon Humour, and diſtributed ſeveral drole Hand Bills of his Performances. A Sir John Falſtaff, ſupported by Piſtol and Bardolph, all *Laugh* without *Joke*. A Punch, who, like his grand Archtitype in the Puppet Show, cracked his Jeſts, and thruſts his Noſe into every Groupe. A Figure in the Character of Death, a *Caput mortuum*. Two Harlequins, who had leſs Meaning than Agility. A very old Woman, a good Repreſentation of the laſt Age.

The following extraordinary Paragraph is taken from the York Courant, dated April 16th. Laſt Wedneſday Morning a Gentleman's Servant in this City had Occaſion to go into the Kitchen, before the Family were up, where he ſaw a Cat lying upon a Table, which he knew had Kittens. His Curioſity led him to take her up, to ſee how many ſhe had; but, to his great Surpriſe, found ſix young Rats (a little larger than Mice) ſucking her. He took them away, but ſhe pulled them to her again with her Feet, and when he took them quite from her ſhe leaped in his Face, ſo deſirous was ſhe of preſerving the favourite Brood. What is more remarkable, the ſame Cat is a very good One at deſtroying Rats or Mice. Her Kittens, and the Dam of the Rats, were found dead; ſo it is ſuppoſed the old Rat had killed the Kittens, and the Cat had killed the Rat, and had taken the young Rats to ſuck her. The Servant threw the Rats to the other Cats, who devoured them immediately.

The Duke of Cumberland has left Mrs. B———, with an Annuity of three Hundred Pounds a Year, and is now engaged in an Amour with a young Lady of Hertfordſhire.

The following Order was ſent from a Governour of Queen Elizabeth's School, in the Pariſh of St. Olave, Southwark, to the Maſter thereof, with the Bearer for his Admiſſion.

"Reverend Sir,

"Pleaſe to receive the Bearer, King George*, into your Cuſtody, and him ſafely keep to his Study, till you have taught him his Duty to God and Man; and puniſh him according to his Deſerts, for which this ſhall be your Warrant."

[* *The Name of the Lad is King George.*]

With ſuch Avidity are political Ballads bought by the Populace that a female Hawker and Singer, well known in the City, lately declared that ſhe made no leſs than five Shillings a Day, clear of all Expenſes.

It is ſaid that Mr. Alderman Oliver ſtrongly inclines to accommodate the Point of Sheriffalty with Mr. Wilkes, but that he cannot as yet perſuade two or three particular Friends (on whoſe Judgment he has a great Reliance) to agree to the Conceſſion.

The Contraſt. The Meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons was *admitted to Bail*, not committed, *for breaking the Peace*; the two worthy Aldermen were *committed*, refuſed Bail, *for preſerving the Peace*.

The King of Pruſſia, it is thought, by his late Acquiſition, will, in a few Years, be formidable both by Sea and Land.

Extract of a Letter from Northampton, *to the Printer, dated April* 10.

"The following may be depended on as a Fact, and by inſerting it you will much oblige an Admirer of your uſeful weekly Paper. On Sunday Morning laſt, at a neighbouring Town not above five Miles Diſtance, a Gentleman took his Leave of his Wife for a few Days, as he pretended he was going for London; but inſtead of purſuing his Journey ſtopped at this Town till Duſk that Evening, when he returned Home, and found Means to ſecrete himſelf in a Cloſet in his own Room, undiſcovered by any of the Family. About Midnight the Butler tapped gently at the Chamber Door, and aſked his Miſtreſs what was her Pleaſure with him. She deſired him to come to her Bed immediately. He replied, Madam, I dare ſay if my Maſter was to catch me in your Bedchamber at this Time of Night he would turn me out of Doors, therefore I beg to be excuſed; and immediately he retired to his own Room. The Huſband, after he had heard all that paſſed, immediately let himſelf out of the Cloſet. His Dear Beloved, hearing Somebody in the Room, ſcreamed out Thieves! No, Madam; replied he, it is I; and now I am convinced of what I have long ſuſpected, and you may have all my Servants in the Houſe to be with you, for I never will again, and immediately left the Room. What the Conſequence of this Diſcovery will be I cannot yet inform you."

Laſt Night there was a grand Maſquerade at the Haymarket, which did not break up till between ſix and ſeven o'Clock this Morning. The Poor are ſtarving; the Country preſents a Proſpect of Famine; Tradeſmen are breaking, owing to the long Credit they give; and the Quality are ſpending their Fortunes upon Milliners, Whores, and Maſquerades.

We hear from Poland that a Ruſſian Officer, with about a Hundred Men, being ſent to the Road of Willemberg, before he arrived at the Place of his Deſtination he became ſo exceſſive cold that he was obliged to ſtop at an Inn, where he drank as much Brandy as he could, to keep the Cold from his Stomach. He then ſet out to overtake his Company, which was gone before; but the Quantity of Liquor he had drank took ſuch an Effect upon him that he fell aſleep on his Horſe, which continued to go on very ſlowly. He, having rode thus for a conſiderable Time, was ſuddenly awakened by a moſt ſevere Blow on his Breaſt, when, ſeeing himſelf in the Hands of three Poles, who are avowed Enemies of the Ruſſians, and being by them diſarmed, pulled off his Horſe, and acquainted that he muſt die immediately, he begged only five Minutes Time to prepare himſelf, which he accordingly did, and was taken by one only to a ſhort Diſtance to meet his Doom; and being ordered by him to kneel down, that his Head might be cut off, he perceived a good Stick with a large Head lying cloſe by him, which he took up unobſerved, directly turned round, and gave the Pole ſuch a Blow on the Head as killed him immediately. He then ſeized his Carbine, and ſhot one of the others on his Horſe; upon which the third ſhot his Piſtol at the Officer, but miſſed him, when the Ruſſian ran up to the remaining Pole, and with the But End of his Carbine knocked him off his Horſe, and killed him likewiſe. Being now Maſter of the Field, he took away all their Arms, and mounted his own Horſe, leading the other three by the Bridles, and ſo rode in Triumph to his Poſt.

We hear from Verſailles that on the 5th of the preſent Month a young Man of that Place came home to his Father, and aſked him for ſome Money, which being refuſed, he killed him. His Mother then coming to the Aſſiſtance of her Huſband, he killed her likewiſe; and his Siſter hiding herſelf behind the Bed, he ran after her and killed her; then, with the ſame Knife, he ſtabbed himſelf, and ran down Stairs, and threw himſelf into the Well, and was drowned.

WHITEHALL, *April* 12. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Robert Earl of Holderneſſe to be Governour, William Lord Biſhop of Cheſter, Preceptor, Leonard Smelt, Eſquire, ſub Governour, and Cyril Jackſon, A. M. ſub Preceptor to their Royal Highneſſes George Auguſtus Frederick, Prince of Wales, and to Prince Frederick, Biſhop of Oſnabrug.

SALISBURY, *April* 15. A few Days ago died at Hartmore, near Devizes, Mr. Henry Axford. He loſt his Speech in the Year 1740, by catching a violent Cold after dancing, and was dumb for five Years after; when dreaming one Night that he was falling into a Furnace of boiling Wort, he was ſo terrified that he ſcreamed out, and inſtantly recovered his Speech, which he retained during his Life.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 27.

An Authentick Relation of the Battle of ALAMANCE, *the 16th Day of May*, 1771.

ON Wedneſday Evening, the 15th Inſtant, his Excellency received certain Information that the Inſurgents were aſſembled at about ſix Miles from the Camp at Great Alamance. A Council of War being called, it was unanimouſly reſolved to march the next Morning againſt them. Accordingly, on Thurſday the 16th, the Army leaving the Tents ſtanding, and all the Baggage and Proviſions in Camp, under the Guard of a Field Officer and about fifty Men, began to march at about eight o'Clock in the Morning, and advanced to an old Field within Half a Mile of the Rebels; when his Excellency formed the Order of Battle, in two Lines, Part of the Artillery on each Wing, and the Remainder in the Center of the firſt Line. His Excellency then ſent one of his Aid de Camps, and the Sheriff of Orange, with a Letter to the Rebels, requiring them to lay down their Arms, ſurrender their outlawed Ringleaders, and ſubmit themſelves to the Laws of their Country, allowing them one Hour to accept of the Terms, to prevent the Effuſion of Blood, which muſt enſue, as they were at that Time in a State of War and Rebellion againſt their King, their Country, and their Laws. In the mean Time, the Army kept advancing nearer to the Enemy. The Meſſenger ſoon afterwards returned, and reported to his Excellency that the Rebels had received his Offers with Diſdain; and the general Cry among them was, Battle! Battle! Immediately after a conſiderable Body of them appeared in Sight, and waved their Hats, daring the Men to advance; upon which the Army continued moving towards them, until they were within thirty Yards of the Enemy, when his Excellency ſent an Aid de Camp to inform them that the Hour was elapſed, and that he ſhould immediately fire. They called out that he might fire and be damned. Upon the Return of the Aid de Camp the Action began, and a hot Fire was kept up on both Sides for about an Hour and a Quarter, when it abated a little from the Enemy. The Cannon was ordered to ceaſe firing, and the whole Army to advance. Then the firſt Line, after engaging three Quarters of an Hour longer, drove the Enemy out of the Field, and gained a complete Victory. Their Camp was taken, with many Horſes, Arms, Ammunition, Clothes, and Proviſions. The Army, after having Care taken of their Wounded, got back to their Camp by Sunſet. It is computed that the Rebels muſt have had killed in the Battle about one Hundred Men, two Hundred more wounded, and upwards of twenty taken Priſoners. The Loſs of the Loyaliſts was nine killed, and about ſixty wounded. The Number of the Rebels in the Battle, from the beſt Information, could not be leſs than two Thouſand three Hundred. Our Army did not exceed one Thouſand Men, of which not more than ſix Hundred were engaged. The Artillery was well ſerved, and did great Execution. The Behaviour of the Officers and Men, on this Occaſion, will appear by what the Governour gave in Orders the next Day.

This Day were executed at the Gallows near this City, purſuant to their Sentence, Richard Sowerbutts, from Cheſterfield, and William Robinſon (alias Thomas) from York County, both for Store-breaking. They behaved penitently, particularly Sowerbutts.

Arrived in York River, the Pitt, Lilly, from London, and Jane, Smith, from Glaſgow. In James River, the George, Coats, from Glaſgow.

From the CRAFTSMAN.

WE have the Pleaſure to acquaint the Publick that the DUTCH CONCERT, advertiſed in this Paper the 9th Inſtant, requeſting Attendance of the *Devotees* and *Connoiſſeurs* in Muſick, has ſince received the additional Names of the following Perſonages, who have politely promiſed to ſupport, by their Performance, an Entertainment that bids ſo fair to increaſe the vocal Taſte of their Kingdoms.

Songs.	*Performers.*
Do you mean to *hire* for *Service?* / Come *with me*, ye jolly Dogs.	Sir Fletcher Norton.
Which Way ſhall I turn me? How can I decide?	Earl of Shelburne.
Do, Goody, now pray moderate the *Rancour* of your *Tongue*.	Lord Denbigh.
With Women and Wine I defy every Care.	Lord Sandwich.
Death and the *Lady*, a Duet, by	Lord March, and Lady Harriet Stanhope.
The Attick Fire.	Lord Lyttleton.
The favourite Duet in King Arthur betwixt Grimbald *and* Philidel.	
1ſt Part. Hither this Way, this Way bend. / 2d Ditto. Truſt not that *malicious Fiend.*	Attorney General, Mr. Dunning.
The Vicar of Bray.	Parſon Horne.
The favourite Air of "To thee, O gentle Sleep!"	Honourable Stephen Fox.
Which is the propereſt Day to drink?	Richard Rigby, Eſquire.
The terrible Law, when he faſtens his Paw / On a *poor Man*, he's certainly undone.	Lord Pomfret.
One *extravagant* Whore / Shall coſt a Man more / Than twenty *good Wives* who are ſaving.	Lord Halifax.
Ceaſe, rude Boreas.	George Bellas.
Behold in me a *Wretch* forlorn.	Colonel Luttrell.
Let who will be bond Slaves, by Jove I'll be *free.*	Honourable Conſtantine Phipps.
Ceaſe! O ceaſe! thou *vile Seducer!*	Lord Hillſborough.
'Tis *Woman* that ſeduces all Mankind.	Alderman Townſend.
My Heart's my own, my Will is free.	Alderman Sawbridge.
A full Chorus.	
Round about the Maypole how we trot! / Hot Pot, good brown Ale we got.	The Right Reverend the Biſhops.
Through all the Employments of Life, / Each Neighbour *abuſes* his *Brother.*	Supporters of the Bill of Rights.
The *Hounds* are all out,	Treaſury Bench.

Advertiſements.

NANSEMOND, *June* 25, 1770.

AS the Partnerſhip of the Subſcribers will expire next *Auguſt*, it is earneſtly requeſted that all thoſe who are indebted to them, either in this Colony or in *North Carolina*, may come and ſettle their Balances immediately by Payment or Specialty. Thoſe who have any Demands againſt them are deſired to make them known, and they ſhall be adjuſted. All who ſettle their Accounts as above ſhall meet with the greateſt Indulgence, but ſuch as fail may depend upon their Accounts being put into an Attorney's Hands, without Delay; which Proceeding will be very diſagreeable to

Their obliged humble Servants,
WILLIAM HAMILTON & Company.

¶ The Buſineſs will be carried on, both in this Colony and in *North Carolina*, and the ſame good Uſage and Indulgence may be expected, as formerly, under the Firm of

JOHN HAMILTON & Company.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 24, 1771.

I INTEND for ENGLAND next Month, and ſhall leave all my Buſineſs with Mr. WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN.

CHARLES YATES.

DINWIDDIE County, *June* 20, 1771.

THIS is to forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of my Bond to *William Irbey* for fifty Pounds, due on the 17th of this Inſtant, as I will not pay it before his Wife gives up her Dower in a Piece of Land which I purchaſed from the ſaid *Irbey*.

JESSE LEE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 27, 1771.

ON *Thurſday* the 18th of next Month will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, upon Credit till the 30th of *October* 1772, the HOUSE and LOT whereon Mr. THOMAS CRAIG now lives. Bond and good Security, bearing Intereſt from the 20th of *Auguſt* next, will be required, at which Time the Premiſes will be delivered up. —— And on *Monday* the 12th of *Auguſt* will be ſold, upon ſix Months Credit for all Sums above twenty Shillings, all his HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and five LOTS of GROUND in *Bell-Craig* Street. Bond and Security will be required.

HENRY DIXON, Truſtee for the Creditors.

JUNE 18, 1771.

IT would greatly oblige me if the different Gentlemen who are my Creditors would meet, or appoint ſome One for them who ſhould, at *Weſtmoreland* Court in *Auguſt* next, that Something may be done for their general Satisfaction. —— I am willing to do whatever my preſent Circumſtances will admit of for that Purpoſe, and it is a Hardſhip that One ſo inclined ſhould ſtill be diſtreſſed by them.

GILBERT CAMPBELL.

WHEREAS *James Blount*, Eſquire, one of the Repreſentatives for *Chowan* County, in *North Carolina*, hath lately reported that Mr. HENRY DONE, Baptiſt Miniſter near *Edenton*, in the County and Province aforeſaid, ſome Time ago, in his Travels to the ſouthward of *Carolina*, appointed a Meeting, and borrowed the Sum of ten Pounds Proclamation Money, and not only diſappointed the Meeting, but came off in a clandeſtine Manner with the ſaid Money, and ſome other Reports of the like Nature, which Reports the ſaid *Henry Done* challengeth the ſaid *James Blount* to prove, or elſe to remain upon Record not only the Reporter of the ſaid Falſity, but the Author of it.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidders, on* Saturday *the* 13th *of* July *next, at the Houſe of* DANIEL BAXTER *in* Williamſburg,

ABOUT two Hundred Yards of white and brown Linen, ſixty Yards of very good ſix-Quarter Cloth, Mens and Womens Shoes, three Barrels of Starch, two Barrels of *New York* Beer, twelve Firkins of Butter, eight Boxes of Candles, about a Hundred Weight of Chocolate, two very good *Italian* Chairs, an excellent Chair-Horſe, &c. &c. Credit until the 25th of *October* next will be allowed for all Sums above twenty five Shillings, upon Bond and Security.

46

WHEREAS Mr. *William Hamlin*, lately deceaſed, by his certain Indenture, bearing Date the fourth Day of *April* laſt, did convey unto Colonel *Theodrick Bland*, and myſelf, one undivided Moiety of eighteen Hundred Acres of Land, with a Forge and Water Griſtmill thereon, being the capital Prize drawn in Colonel *Bernard Moore*'s Lottery, in Truſt, for the Payment of certain particular Debts therein mentioned, and alſo for the Payment and Diſcharge of all his other honeſt, juſt, and fair Debts, provided his Creditors, within three Months from the 11th of the ſaid Month of *April*, would, by Writing under their Hands, accede to and deſire to come within the ſaid Truſt; and whereas alſo Mr. *Hamlin* thought proper to appoint me Executor of his laſt Will and Teſtament, which ſeveral Truſts I would willingly execute with ſtrict Juſtice to his Creditors, and to his Eſtate, I do therefore give this publick Information of the Truſt aforeſaid, that all thoſe to whom he is indebted may have an Opportunity of claiming the Advantage intended them, requeſting as well ſuch Creditors as deſire to be comprehended within the ſaid Truſt, as thoſe who do not, that they will immediately ſignify their Reſolutions reſpecting the ſame to me, and at the ſame Time acquaint me with the Sum and Nature of their ſeveral Demands, that I may endeavour to make proper Proviſion for the Payment of all his Debts, in due Order. And as it appears from his Books that his outſtanding Debts are conſiderable, I do moſt earneſtly entreat his Debtors to be ſpeedy in an honeſt Settlement and Diſcharge of their reſpective Balances. This Juſtice to his Eſtate I think I have a Right to expect from his honeſt and grateful Debtors, in Return for the Lenity and Indulgence they experienced in his Lifetime.

By this Method I muſt alſo inform Mr. *Hamlin*'s Clients, that, being poſſeſſed of all his Papers, I do propoſe (with their Approbation) to finiſh his Cauſes in the ſeveral Courts of *Charles City*, *Cheſterfield*, *Prince George*, *Dinwiddie*, and *Suſſex*, except ſuch as I was employed in againſt him, which I ſhall deliver up to the Care of ſome other Attornies. And as it will be impoſſible for them, or myſelf, to conduct intricate Cauſes properly without Inſtructions, I requeſt that the Parties will loſe no Time in furniſhing me with full Information about their Suits, that I may endeavour to do them Juſtice. Thoſe who diſapprove of my conducting their Buſineſs, or have, during Mr. *Hamlin*'s tedious Indiſpoſition, or ſince his Death, employed other Attornies, will pleaſe to direct how I ſhall diſpoſe of their Papers.

I find that through Mr. *Hamlin*'s Kindneſs, and for Want of a fixed Abode, many of his Books, and other Things, are lent out, and otherwiſe diſperſed amongſt his Acquaintances, which will render the Collection of them very difficult, if not impracticable, without their Information and Aſſiſtance, I therefore hope that all thoſe who are in Poſſeſſion of any of his Books, or other Things, will ſpeedily contrive me Notice thereof, and the moſt convenient Opportunities of procuring them.

JOHN RUFFIN, Junior.

N. B. For the Advantage of the Creditors, I will extend the Time limited for their Acceſſion to the Truſt until the tenth Day of *October* next.

For SALE *or* CHARTER,

A NEW BRIG, lying at *Portſmouth*, lately launched, double decked, forty ſeven Feet Keel, twenty Feet Beam, ſeven Feet ten Inches clear in the Hold, and three Feet one Inch and a Half clear between Decks, has a long Quarter Deck, takes in her Mainmaſt, Outſide Joiners Work finiſhed, with her Spars, has Quarter Badges, and a Head fixed. For Terms apply to Mr. *John Greenwood*, at *Norfolk*, or to the Subſcriber.

2 DAVID PORTER.

For SALE, *and may be entered upon in* October *next*,

FOUR Hundred and fifty Acres of Land within three Miles of *Cobbs Point*, well watered and timbered. Upon it is a tolerable good Dwelling houſe, two very fine Barns, all other neceſſary Outhouſes, with Apple and Peach Orchards. It is convenient to Church, and conſtant Mills. The Plantation is in Order for Cropping with three or four Hands, and would ſuit a Tradeſman. Long Credit will be allowed for greateſt Part of the Money; and the Land may be ſeen, at any Time, by applying to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

SAMPSON COLLIER.

To be SOLD *at* King William *Courthouſe, on* Monday *the* 12th *of* Auguſt *next, being Court Day, at publick Auction, or at any Time before by private Sale, under a Deed of Truſt from Mr.* William Hamlin, *lately deceaſed*,

ONE undivided Moiety, or Half Part, of eighteen Hundred Acres of LAND, with a FORGE and WATER GRISTMILL thereon, ſituate, lying, and being in the County of *King* and *Queen*; which ſaid Land, Forge, and Mill, were drawn as a Prize in Colonel *Bernard Moore*'s Lottery, by the ſaid *Hamlin*, and *Philip Parr Edmondſon*, Gentleman. The Terms to be made known at the Time of Sale.

5 THOMAS BLAND.
JOHN RUFFIN, Junior.

COMMITTED to the Jail of AUGUSTA, an outlandiſh Negro Fellow, about twenty five Years of Age, five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, is likely, well made, but cannot ſpeak *Engliſh* well enough to tell his Maſter's Name. He had on an old blue Frock, very ſhort, old blue Breeches, Oſnabrug Shirt, and a white Woollen Cap. Alſo committed to the ſaid Jail, on Suſpicion of being a Runaway Servant, an *Iriſhman* who calls himſelf JAMES TOBIN, and anſwers the Deſcription of a Perſon of his Name advertiſed ſome Time ago by the Jailer of *Amherſt*, who had confeſſed himſelf to be a Runaway Servant belonging to Captain *Somerville*. The Apparel he now hath on is a blue Cloth Coat with yellow carved Buttons, an old ſtriped Cotton Waiſtcoat, old Leather Breeches, coarſe Shirt, and a Half-worn Caſtor Hat. The Owners are deſired to pay Charges, and take them away.

GEORGE MATTHEWS, Sheriff.

BUCKINGHAM, *June* 10, 1771.

RUN away from the Subſcriber's Plantation in *Bedford*, on the 7th of *May* laſt, a ſquat made black *African* Fellow, named WILL, marked in the Cheeks according to the Cuſtom of his Country, ſpeaks *Engliſh*, *French*, and I believe *Spaniſh*, and has been bred a Sailor. When he went off he had on, or carried with him, a Coat of Plains, a Sailor's blue Jacket, and a Felt Hat. It is thought he will make for *Norfolk*, as he came from that Place. Maſters of Veſſels are deſired to beware of harbouring him. I will give FIVE POUNDS Reward if he is delivered to me in *Buckingham*, or FIFTY SHILLINGS if ſecured in any Priſon, ſo as I may get him, or delivered to Mr. *James Lyle*, Merchant at *Rocky Ridge*.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Lancaſter*, on the 24th of *December* laſt, a Negro Man named WILL, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, between thirty and forty Years of Age, but looks older than what he really is. He has been at work in *Norfolk* for ſome Time paſt, and went by the Name of *William Moore*, as a Freeman. He is a very good Hoſtler and Gardener; and what may detect him ſooner, he is very fond of Liquor, and when drunk very quarrelſome and ſaucy. Whoever will ſecure him in any Jail, and give me Intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS, and if brought to me TEN POUNDS, paid on the Delivery of the Negro.

JOHN WORMELEY.

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, laſt *March*, a red bay three Year old FILLY with a Star in her Forehead, one or both hind Feet white, about four Feet five or ſix Inches high, neither dockt nor branded. She carried with her a Year old dark bay COLT with a blaze Face, one or both hind Feet white. The Filly was raiſed at my Plantation on *Meherrin* River, *Brunſwick* County, where I imagine they would have gone, as they were ſeen together making that Way, if they had not been ſtopped by ſome ill diſpoſed Perſon. FORTY SHILLINGS Reward will be given for each to the Perſon that will bring them to me, in *Prince George* County.

NATHANIEL HARRISON.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, in the Freſh, a SHIP's BOAT, about fifteen Feet Keel, painted red the Inſide, and yellow without; had four Oars, and a Piece of two Inch Pine Plank in her. The Owner may have her by applying to me, in *Surry* County.

WILLIAM BROWNE.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a middle ſized bay HORSE, very poor, with a roached Mane and Bob Tail, and appears to have been lately worked in a Waggon, being much cut with Harneſs. Pecked, and appraiſed to fifty five Shillings.

WILLIAM POPE.

POETS CORNER.

GREATNESS.

AT heavenly Synod once aroſe
A wonderous ſtrong Debate,
This mighty Secret to diſcloſe,
What makes a Mortal great.
Mars bluſter'd forth, that Love of Arms
Enrich'd the daring Soul;
And Bacchus ſwore, the brighteſt Charms
O'erflow'd the ſparkling Bowl;
That he who, fill'd with generous Wine,
Could frolick, laugh, and ſing,
Was far more rich, was more divine,
And greater than a King.
Apollo vow'd, with Muſick's Power,
None other could compare;
But Jove produc'd his golden Shower,
And fix'd true Greatneſs there.
Pallas, to Wiſdom ever dear,
Heard gravely what had paſs'd;
The Goddeſs came prepar'd to hear,
And Silence broke at laſt:
Your Shower, ſhe cry'd, will melt away,
Your Muſick loſe its Charms;
Your ſparkling Bowls will all decay,
And Ruſt o'erſpread your Arms.
But Heaven-born Virtue knows not Change,
No Time diſſolves her State;
To bleſs'd Eternity ſhe'll range,
'Tis ſhe makes Mortals great.

HIS Majeſty's Poſtmaſter General having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be cloſed, at the Poſt Office in *New York*, at twelve of the Clock at Night, on the firſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and deſpatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Poſtmaſter General.

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

For CHARTER,

A VESSEL from three Hundred and ſixty to four Hundred Hogſheads of Tobacco Burthen. For Terms apply to *John* and *Jonathan Eilbeck*, in *Norfolk*.

MARGARET HUNTER,

MILLINER, WILLIAMSBURG,

HEREBY informs her Friends and Cuſtomers that ſhe is removed to the Corner Store in Doctor *Carter*'s Brick Houſe, where ſhe carries on the Millinery Buſineſs in all its Branches; alſo makes Ladies Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, and Cardinals, and mounts Fans in the neateſt Manner. ——She has for Sale a great Variety of MILLINERY, TOYS, *Straſburg*, Rappee, *Weſton's*, and *Scotch* SNUFF, *&c. &c. &c.* Orders from the Country will be faithfully and punctually executed, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 20, 1771.

IF JAMES FESKIN, a Weaver by Trade, who ſailed from *Port Glaſgow* the latter End of laſt Year, or the Beginning of this, for *Virginia*, will apply to the Subſcriber, at Mr. *Robert Nicolſon's*, he will hear of Something to his Satisfaction.

PETER FESKIN.

Juſt IMPORTED, *and to be* SOLD *by the Subſcriber at* RICHMOND,

ALL Sorts of DRUGS and MEDICINES, and moſt Things wanted in that Way, *Anderſon's* and *Lockyer's* Pills, *Hill's* Balſam of Honey, *Turlington's* Balſam of Life, *Douglaſs's* Tincture for cleaning and preſerving the Teeth and Gums, Salop, Zink, Argol, and a great Variety of other Articles.

As the Medicines from this Shop have in general given Satisfaction, and as it will be fully ſupplied twice in the Year, it is hoped Cuſtomers will be pleaſed ſtill to continue, and every Care poſſible ſhall be taken to deſerve it.

A. B. STRACHAN.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 3, 1771.

IF any of the Deſcendents of *John Hellier*, who came to *Virginia* many Years ago, from *Briſtol*, in *Great Britain*, and ſettled on the Freſhes of *Rappahannock* River, will apply to me in *Fredericksburg*, they be informed of a particular Inquiry made after them, perhaps much to their Advantage.——I have received Information of a Family of the Name of *Hilliard*, who came from *Briſtol*, and formerly ſettled in the Neighbourhood of the late Colonel *Turner*, on *Rappahannock*. If any of that Family are alive, perhaps they may be able to reconcile the Difference of the Name from convincing Circumſtances, as there is ſo great a Similitude in the Sound.

ROGER DIXON.

For SALE,

And may be entered on immediately,

THE LOT and HOUSES, near *Cabin Point* Warehouſes, at preſent occupied by Mr. *Walter Peter*. There are four Acres of Land well incloſed, a good Dwellinghouſe, with all neceſſary Outhouſes, alſo a Storehouſe, Counting Room, and two Lumber Houſes. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to

Tf JAMES BUCHANAN.

N. B. If the above Lot and Houſes are not ſold they will be rented for a Term of Years, not exceeding three.

To be SOLD, *on the* 8th *of* July, *by* J. KIDD, *Upholſterer, Appraiſer, and Auctioneer, at his Houſe known by the Name of* Cuſtis's, *in* Williamſburg,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, the Property of a Gentleman who has left off Houſekeeping. Credit will be allowed until *December* for all Sums above twenty Shillings, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with approved Security.

*** At the ſame Place Gentlemen may be accommodated with good LODGINGS, exactly ſuitable to thoſe who make Choice of Retirement after the Fatigues of Buſineſs. I have an excellent CLOVER PASTURE adjoining my Houſe, well ſecured. Gentlemen may depend on being charged at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

RICHMOND, *June* 11, 1771.

RUN away from Mr. *Gabriel Penn*'s, about the 25th of *April* laſt, an outlandiſh Negro Fellow, about five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, who cannot ſpeak *Engliſh*. He had on, when he went away, a blue woollen Shirt over an Oſnabrug One, and a Pair of Trouſers. Whoever can ſecure him, or give me Information where I may get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the Law allows. I will give a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS on his being delivered to Mr. *Thomas Lumpkin*, at the ſaid *Gabriel Penn*'s, or to me in *Richmond*.

JOHN BROOKE.

STOLEN from *Peterſburg*, on the 23d of *May* laſt, a black Mare ſeven Years old, about fourteen Hands and a Half high, a natural Pacer, with a hanging Mane and Sprig Tail, a Star in her Forehead, and one of her hind Feet white, but not branded. Whoever brings the ſaid Mare to *Edward Stabler* in *Peterſburg*, or to the Subſcriber on *Hatcher's* Run, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subſcriber in *York* County, about a Mile below *Williamſburg*, on the firſt of *May* laſt, a dark bay HORSE about thirteen Hands and a Half high, about ten Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a little White under his right hind Footlock, branded on on the off Buttock W G, and is a natural Pacer. Whoever conveys the ſaid Horſe to me, or gives me Inteligence where I may get him, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

JAMES COSBY.

VINEYARD, near WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 20, 1771.

RUN away, about three Weeks ago, a Negro Fellow named QUOMONY, about forty Years of Age, very black, has a down Look, and ſpeaks bad *Engliſh*. He formerly belonged to Doctor *Campbell* of *Norfolk*, where it is probable he may be gone. Whoever conveys the ſaid Fellow to me ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, ſeventeen HOGS, eleven of which are marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop in the left; the other ſix unmarked. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds ten Shillings.

JOSEPH PETTY, Senior.

WILLIAM & MARY College, *June* 11, 1771.

HAVING, with the Approbation of his Honour the Preſident, appointed the Reverend Mr. *Willie*, Rector of *Albemarle* Pariſh, in *Suſſex*, to act for me, during my Abſence, as Commiſſary to the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *London*, in the Examination and Recommendation of Candidates for Holy Orders, I think it very neceſſary to give publick Notice of this Appointment. Application, therefore, is to be made to that Gentleman by ſuch Candidates; and I am confident his Letters to his Honour the Preſident, and the Biſhop, will have all juſt and proper Regard paid to them.

The COMMISSARY.

On a Motion made, THURSDAY, *June* 13, 1771.

ORDERED, THAT the Clerks of the ſeveral County Courts in this Colony do tranſmit to the Clerk of this Houſe, in the firſt Part of every Meeting of the General Aſſembly, a Liſt of the Tithables in their Counties, containing the Names of ſuch Tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame Time, a Liſt of the publick Charges of their reſpective Counties.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of this Houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* Gazette.

By the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

GEORGE WYTHE, C. H. B.

To be LET *on Charter to any Port of* Europe,

A SHIP of about four Hundred and eighty Hogſheads Burthen, on reaſonable Terms. Apply to Mr. *Neil Campbell* at *Richmond*, or to the Subſcriber at *Rocky Ridge*.

JAMES LYLE.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of* WILLIAM STITH, *deceaſed*,

FIFTEEN Hundred Acres of LAND, lying on *Herring* Creek, in *Charles City* County, adjoining the *Buckland* Eſtate, and *Berkley* Tract. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the Whole, or any Part of it, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Dinwiddie*.

ROBERT WALKER.

DUMFRIES, *June* 6, 1771.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber carried on a Trade in *Charles* County, in the Province of *Maryland*, in Company with *John Semple*, now of *Prince William* County, in the Colony of *Virginia*, from the Year 1757 to the Year 1763, when the Partnerſhip was diſſolved; and in the Year [illegible] the ſaid *Semple* purchaſed of Meſſ. *John Carlyle* and *John Dalton*, for the Behoof of that Concern, a Lot of Land in the Town of *Alexandria*, for which the Subſcriber paid the Purchaſe Money, by *Semple*'s Bill of Exchange drawn on him on Account of the Company, on which Lot the Company made ſeveral valuable Improvements; and afterwards, in the Year 1764, the ſaid *Semple* took a Deed in his own Name for the ſaid Lot and Improvements; and whereas, by the Articles of Copartnerſhip, the ſaid *Semple* bound himſelf not to draw any Money or Effects from that Concern, until the whole Debts due by it were fully ſatisfied, and totally paid off: This, therefore, is to forewarn any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever from taking any Aſſignment of the ſaid Lot, without the Conſent of the Subſcriber, who ſolely manages and tranſacts the Buſineſs of the ſaid Partnerſhip (Mr. *Semple* not having had any Management therein theſe ſix Years paſt) otherwiſe his or their Right will be of no Validity, as I ſhall diſpute the Title *John Semple* may preſume to aſſign him or them, it being diametrically repugnant to the Spirit, Meaning, and expreſs Words of the ſaid Articles of Copartnerſhip, recorded in *Charles* County aforeſaid.

6 JAMES LAWSON.

To be SOLD,

A VERY good Tract of LAND, on *Warraſqueak* Bay, *James* River, in *Iſle of Wight* County, about ten Miles below *Hog Iſland*, containing above three Thouſand five Hundred Acres, whereon are three Plantations cleared, and in good Order for Cropping, ſufficient to work thirty five Hands. On the Manor Plantation is a handſome Brick Houſe, ſixty by twenty ſix, two Stories high, well finiſhed and wainſcotted, with two Brick Outhouſes forty Feet by twenty, Barns, Stables, and every other neceſſary Houſe, a handſome Garden, completely laid off, a Hundred and five Yards by ſeventy five. On the three Plantations there are at leaſt ſeventeen Hundred Apple Trees, and a great Variety of other Fruits. Near the ſaid Land is a Tract containing eighty five Acres, with a well accuſtomed Mill thereon, and as fine a Stream as any in the Colony. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the above Tracts of Land, or any Part thereof, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcribers, who live on the Spot.——To be ſold alſo, an exceeding rich Tract of high Land, containing near a Thouſand Acres, lying on *Roanoke* River, between *Barnes's* and *Edwards's* Ferries, about fifteen Miles below *Halifax* Town, *North Carolina*, well wooded and watered, is beautifully ſituated, and convenient to Church and Mill; a ſufficient Quantity thereof is cleared to employ fifteen Hands, and is in good Order for Cropping. For Terms apply to Mr. *Wylie Jones*, *North Carolina*, or to the Subſcribers.

ROBERT BURWELL.
NATHANIEL BURWELL.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Cheſterfield*, on the 23d of *May*, a Lad whoſe Name is *Abraham*, about ſeventeen or eighteen Years of Age, of a yellow Complexion, and ſays he belongs to *Philip Cockram* of *Halifax* County. The Owner is deſired to pay Charges, and take him away.

JAMES BALL, Jailer.

NEWCASTLE, *June* 4, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of *Johnſon* and *Tinſley* are requeſted to repair to the above Place, and finally ſettle their Accounts, on or before the 25th of *October* next, as the Subſcriber intends to embark for *Great Britain* directly after the Expiration of that Time. Thoſe who fail, I muſt beg Leave to inform, will be unhappy enough to ſettle their Accounts with a Lawyer.

4 WILLIAM JOHNSON.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol*, May 7, 1771.

Thomas Blaikmore, Dorſey Penticoſt, Thomas Speake, James Lindſey, Nathaniel Barrett, and *Thomas Waddington*, Plaintiffs, againſt *James Fowler*, of the Province of *Pennſylvania, Edward Snickers, Thomas Colſton, George Jump, Joſeph Eldridge, William Bilbow, Stephen Johnſon, David Apley*, and *Thomas Shepherd*, Defendants, } In Chancery

THE Defendant *James Fowler* being beyond Sea, and not having entered his Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the ſaid *Fowler* in their Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do no pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of Value ſufficient to ſatisfy the Demand of the Plaintiffs, unto the ſaid Plaintiffs, upon their giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of ſuch Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the ſaid Defendant (*Fowler*) do appear here on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Plaintiffs Bill; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the *Virginia* GAZETTE, for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Pariſh of *Frederick*, in the County of *Frederick*; and be alſo poſted up at the front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamſburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

MIDDLESEX, *May* 7, 1771.

RUN away, a dark Mulatto Man named BARNABY, about five Feet two Inches high. He is artful in his Anſwers, and has an Impediment in his Speech. Had on a Suit of dark coloured *Ruſſia* Drab. Whoever will apprehend him, and have him committed to Jail, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

Tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

AS twelve Months are nearly expired ſince the Store kept at *Todd's*, on Account of Meſſ. *M'Call* and *Elliot*, of *Glaſgow*, by the Subſcriber, has been diſcontinued, it is expected that, ſuch Perſons as are indebted there will be ready, upon Application, to diſcharge their reſpective Balances; and it may be depended upon that ſuch as do not will be ſued, as the Indulgence already given the Cuſtomers has been ſuch that no farther can be allowed, or reaſonably expected.

I have about fourteen Hundred Pounds Sterling worth of GOODS, which I would ſell cheap.

Tf ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

WANTED

In NORBORNE *Pariſh*, Frederick *County*,

A SCHOOLMASTER well qualified to teach Writing and Arithmetick; if *Latin* alſo, the more agreeable, and the Salary enlarged. It will not be expected that he ſhould teach more than fifteen or twenty Scholars. For farther Particulars inquire of the Printer of this Paper; or of *J. Nourſe* at *Piedmont*, in the ſaid County. None need apply but ſuch as can have an undoubted Character for Diligence and Sobriety.

N. B. It is thought a Dancing Maſter likewiſe would meet with Encouragement in the above County.

12

To be SOLD, *on long Credit, the three following Tracts of* LAND, viz.

ONE Tract containing four Hundred Acres, lying in *Spotſylvania* County, on the Head of *Bluff* Run, about eighteen Miles from *Fredericksburg*. One other Tract lying in *Amherſt* County, on *Owen's* Creek, containing four Hundred Acres; it is well timbered, and a good Soil for Tobacco and *Indian* Corn. One Tract lying in *Pittſylvania* County, on *Sycamore* Creek, near Captain *Benjamin Clements's*, containing two Hundred Acres; this is likewiſe good Tobacco Land. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above Tracts of Land may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Charles Irving*, Merchant in *Albemarle* County, or to the Subſcriber in *Richmond* Town. The above Lands are the Property of *John Loving*, Senior, of *Amherſt* County, but made over by a Deed of Truſt to the Subſcriber. Two Years Credit, or longer if required, will be given, on Bond and approved Security.

Tf WILLIAM MITCHELL.

For SALE,

And may be entered on in NOVEMBER *next*.

THE LAND whereon I now live, containing two Hundred and ſeventy four Acres. It is exceeding good for Grain, Tobacco, &c. and lies ſo level that nine Tenths may be plowed with the greateſt Eaſe. The Improvements on the ſame conſiſt of a Plantation, in good Order, ſufficient for working ſeven or eight Hands, the Whole lying to the Plow; an Ordinary Houſe fifty four Feet long, finiſhed off in a complete Manner, has three Rooms with Fireplaces below Stairs, beſides lodging Rooms, and three Rooms above Stairs, one of which has a Fireplace; a Houſe twenty Feet in Length, and ſixteen in Width, with two Rooms below, and one above Stairs, wherein lives the Clerk of the County, and keeps the Office; two Kitchens, one of which is very valuable; a Dairy, Meathouſe, Barn, fine ſtrong Stables, Corn Houſes, two fine Gardens, of the beſt ſawed Framing and Pales; and, in ſhort, every Convenience that is neceſſary for the Ordinary and Plantation Uſes. There are alſo, on the ſame Plantation, two large ſtanding Stores kept, of very conſiderable Trade; the Storehouſes are large and commodious, the cheapeſt of which did not coſt leſs than a Hundred and fifty Pounds; to each Storehouſe belongs a Houſe for the Reſidence of the Merchants, one of which coſt upwards of a Hundred Pounds, the other upwards of ſeventy five; there alſo belongs to the Stores fine ſtrong Stables, &c. There are two Tailors Shops, with Kitchens, and other Conveniencies, belonging thereto; as alſo three Blackſmiths Shops, &c. The Rents of which, in the Whole, amount pretty conſiderably. Beſides theſe two Stores on my Plantation, a third, of conſiderable Trade, is ſettled (for the Convenience of their Diets, &c. in the Ordinary) within, or about, three Hundred Yards from my Ordinary Door, on Land that does not belong to me. This Place is more commodiouſly ſituated, and better calculated for Trade, than perhaps any of the back Parts in this Colony at leaſt, if not on the Continent. To every Dwellinghouſe, Store, &c. &c. (Tailors and Blackſmiths Shops excepted) are good Brick Chimnies, the Houſes underpinned with Bricks, and good Cellars, and all in good Repair. The Whole of the Buildings are placed uniform, in Lines and Squares, ſo as to reſemble a Town. None of the Buildings have been built over eight Years, and almoſt all the valuable Buildings within five Years. The Situation is high, and remarkably healthy, commanding a delightful Proſpect of the Mountains and Country round. It lies about eight Miles from *Amherſt* Courthouſe, on the main *Carolina* Road, which is greatly uſed by Travellers, and, together with the great Reſort of Gentlemen to this Place, conſumes as much Liquors as coſt me annually three Hundred Pounds, beſides Proviſions for Men and Beaſts. As Perſons at a Diſtance inclining to purchaſe may better judge whether it would be worth their While to come and ſee the Place, I think it not amiſs to inform them that I will take eight Hundred Pounds for the Place, and give a reaſonable Time for Payment, which is many Hundred Pounds below the intrinſick Value of it.

I will alſo ſell to the Purchaſer (if required) moſt of the Furniture belonging to the Ordinary, at leaſt ten good Feather Beds, with Furniture to the ſame; Walnut and Mohogany Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.

16 GABRIEL PENN.

N. B. All the Merchants, Storekeepers, Clerk of the County, their Servants, &c. are boarded in the Ordinary, the Profits of which are pretty conſiderable to me.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at the Falls of *James* River, the Middle of laſt Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. *William Byrd*, Eſquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very ſtout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in ſome of his fore Teeth. He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about *Hanover* Town, *Peterſburg*, or gone towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Fellow, and bring him to me, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS. Tf DAVID PATTESON.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.